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INTERVENTION IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS CONDEMNED BY PAK PARTY

Kabul ANIS in Dari 26 May 79 p 7

[Text] The MAZDUR KISAN PARTY of Pakistan has strongly condemned the intervention of the government of that country in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

* * *

According to news agencies' information, the Panjab Committee of Pakistan's MAZDUR KISAN PARTY of workers and peasants, at its recent meeting, has approved the following resolution concerning Afghanistan:

The MAZDUR KISAN PARTY of Pakistan strongly denounces the intervention of the Pakistani government into the internal affairs of our neighbouring fraternal country of Afghanistan and creation of apprehension through providing all kind of facilities for political activity and permission to make propaganda against the government of Afghanistan to the anti-Khalq fugitives.

This meeting demands that the government of Pakistan stop the ignoble activity of tyrannical princes, usurers and agents who fled Afghanistan and repatriate them back to Afghanistan, and lead the way toward preservation of conciliatory relationship with the neighboring country, so that the wave of worry and apprehension concerning these activities raised in the entire population of Pakistan, and especially in the Frontier Province and Baluchistan, be stilled. The MAZDUR KISAN PARTY declares that it considers to be protected in every respect by the democratic government of Afghanistan in its confrontation with regional reaction and imperialism.

* * *

The weekly QIYADAT of Pakistan has published, in one of its recent issues, an article concerning Afghanistan, whose interesting contents are presented below.

The past year, which should be considered as a year of vast, fundamental and revolutionary changes in Afghanistan, has focused attention of the world

on that country. In the year which elapsed, the reactionary forces of the world, and in the first place the reactionaries of Pakistan, have launched a hollow and lying propaganda against the revolutionary government of Afghanistan. The reason for these groundless accusations and lies was that as a result of agrarian and other revolutionary reforms of the new government of Afghanistan, a mortal blow was dealt to the interests of princes, landowners and other exploiters, and at present these elements, in order to re-establish the lost personal and class privileges, are using every unworthy means to make propaganda against Afghanistan.

The revolutionary measures which the government of Afghanistan has undertaken in the past year have greatly benefitted the peasants, workers and all toilers and women of that country, and as a result, the foundation was laid for a clean economy, free from exploitation of man by man. All the aforesaid reforms were enacted on the basis of decrees issued by the Revolutionary Council of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The study of these decrees makes it absolutely clear that there is nothing in them that might be contrary to the principles of religion, and that they are exactly conformable to the feelings of love for mankind of the holy religion of Islam.

For this very reason the antagonists of the government of Afghanistan cannot put finger of criticism against these decrees and the revolutionary reforms resulting from them.

Having made his comments on each of the eight decrees, the writer concludes:

It is evident that reactionary classes are not reconciled to a loss of their means of exploitation and are using various pretexts to incite people against the government. But the people of Afghanistan will never be duped by them. The reactionary circles of Pakistan also endeavor to do their best to defame the revolutionary government of Afghanistan by making groundless and false accusations. The study of these eight decrees, however, makes it clear that the aim of the revolutionary government of His Excellency Nur Mohammad Taraki, Secretary General of the Central Committee and President of the Revolutionary Council, is the well-being of the toilers of Afghanistan, and there is nothing in these decrees that does not benefit the toiling people of Afghanistan.

1015

CSO: 4906

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN COMMENTS ON IRANIAN, PAKISTANI BORDER BUILDUP

Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 25 Jun 79 pp 1, 4 BK

[Excerpt] Kabul, 25 June (Bakhtar)--Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the PDPA CC and first minister, while meeting a number of our compatriots yesterday said: "We have the honour that the great leader of the people of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, has come from among the people, has risen up from the people, grown among the people and learned from the people and devoting his life to fulfilling the aspirations of the people until he has been introduced to the world as the accepted and beloved leader of the people of Afghanistan and today is respected by all the toilers of the world.

In another part of his speech Hafizollan Amin, first minister said: With the nature of our Khalqi regime our enemies have no tolerance.

They level accusations and hatch conspiracy and plot against us. Furthermore, they even make armed aggression against our land and molest the honour of our country. You know that the fanatic leaders of Iran officially declared over radio that the ground and air forces of that country have marched towards the borders of Afghanistan. When we heard this news we were not scared. We have the honour that the fanatic leaders of Iran send force against us. This shows our truthfulness and righteousness and it makes it clear how these medieval fanatic leaders are against the toilers of Iran itself and how they show hostility towards us. When our enemies are of that nature, that backward nature, and stand against us it is then clear we are not liked by them. Our nature is completely against them and this constitutes the best pride of our people.

We have authentic information that Pakistan is attempting and planning to send its militiamen to Afghanistan and attack our Khalqi regime, our land and the honour of our country. As we wiped out repeatedly the aggressive militiamen in the past and dealt them such blow which shattered them and made them black face we are sure that our toiling people will take position in front of our Khalqi armed forces [and] will again eradicate their enemies, the militiamen of the foreigners.

The announcement by Radio Tehran last night about sending of air and ground forces towards the borders of Afghanistan and the preparations of the Pakistani militiamen for aggression is an indication of the solidarity of the enemies of the people and the conspiracies of the imperialists who want once again to create trouble with cooperation of the left extremists to the toiling people of Afghanistan.

CSO: 4920

IRAN REPROACHED FOR DECLARING 'JIHAD' ON AFGHANISTAN

Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 28 Jun 79 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Are They Declaring Jihad Against Us?"]

[Text] Our great leader Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the RC while talking to the elders and representatives of Bajawar at the People's House recently said: "The fanatic Shi'ites of Iran have been so aroused against us that they now declare jihad against us and the people of Afghanistan. These fanatic Shi'ites do not regard the people of Afghanistan as Muslim. And they are accusing us of being infidel".

Taking in view that our Khalqi regime and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan regard the toiling Irani as their own brothers and have great respect to them, no one has a slight respect to the fanatics reactionary leaders and other fanatics of Iran. The Muslims of Afghanistan, who are really Muslim and have great honour and firmly believe in the sacred religion of Islam, never feel like to consider the fanatic Shi'ites of Iran as Muslim. Because, they are violating the principles of religion, this sacred religion of Islam which is by no means related to this or that so-called ayatollahs, and never the sacred religion of Islam belongs to this or that nation. It is a world-wide religion belonging to millions of people throughout the world. As far as protection and preservation of religion goes, Almighty God says that [He will] protect the Islam himself. Therefore no room will remain for the so-called ayatollahs and made-in-Paris and London maulanas. That is to say they are not the care taker of the religion but God will preserve it any how.

Coming to the point that these fanatic Shi'ites are declaring jihad against us, against the toiling Muslims of Afghanistan, let us ask these pretenders if they have the right to declare jihad against Muslims? Don't you know that jihad, on the basis of the true religion of Islam, is declared against infidels and not the Muslims. Therefore ignorant fanatics, in effect, regard the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as infidels. The toiling people of the DRA, while firmly believing in the sacred religion of Islam, laugh at the treacherous accusations of the fanaticism of Iran.

The people of DRA say that they do not regard the fanatic leaders of Iran and other fanatics of Iran as Muslim but they are declaring jihad against them.

At any rate, the war between Sunni and Shi'ite has happened several years back in different parts of the world. It has happened as a result of the treacherous encroachment of the colonialism and the elements related to them.

The Muslims throughout the world bear witness to the bitter fact that as a result of the struggles of the Sunni and Shi'ite and other faiths they have suffered great losses, materially and spiritually.

Now we would like to warn you, the fanatic leaders of Iran, to stop the actions repeatedly performed by the farangis, the enemies of world Muslims. Stop provocations and agitations through religion and do not play with the religion as your toy or doll. You should better know that religion is not a doll or a toy. It is something that has been sent by God to the people and not a thing to be made by the ayatollas, mujadidis and the faked maulanas and mullahs. We once in the past said that the famous Persian poet, Hafiz, had complained of the war between what he called the 72 nations, or faiths. But those who live in the land of Hafiz and mighty have respect for him do things at which even Hafiz who lived hundred years ago would have laughed if he was alive. Thus they ought to be ashamed of their acts and it is advisable to them to quit with politics because it is none of their business and it would be better for them to go to Paris and live in luxury and good life and leave the oppressed people of Iran alone to organise their life.

CSO: 4920

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN SPEAKS TO TRIBAL PEOPLE ON AFGHAN 'DESERTERS'

Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 21 Jun 79 pp 1, 2, 3 BK

[Excerpts] Following is the speech of Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and first minister, addressed to the representatives of the Achikzai, Nourzai, and Baluch people of Kandahar and representatives of the people of Badgis:

Very dear compatriots,

First of all I sincerely welcome you in the Kabul City, the capital of Afghanistan and the prideful cradle of the Saur revolution, the center of aspirations of all the people of Afghanistan and all the Pakhtun and Baluchi brethren.

This is the era of the workers, the era of the power of workers, the state of workers, the government of workers, based on the unity of workers and peasants. With their unity the homeland will be constructed. Of course, there is no more room for parasites, and oppressors. In Afghanistan there can no more live those who wanted everything for themselves and considered everything their private property, traded with the sacred religion of Islam and gained their benefits by deceiving the people and there is no room for such people. Therefore this regime of workers and peasants has been so strong and splendid that no parasite could tolerate to remain here.

As they had no other alternative except to work hard and build the country they therefore fled away. Now we notice that they had neither the blood of mairwais, nor the valour of Ahmad Shah and nor of other mettlesomes of this country. They knew themselves, they had no interest in their home country. They took interest only in their own interests. They went to those whose fathers and forefathers were the servants of their fathers and forefathers, to the people whose masters were partners. They went to the arm of those before whom they have sat down shameful with pale, yellow, and black faces in order to be given a piece of bread. When a piece of bread is thrown in their mouths then they bark at their country as a dog who barks in the dark night at the moon.

Our fathers and forefathers are grieved in their graves and their souls are not in peace when they notice such state of affairs. However, they are happy when they see workers and peasants, the mettle and valour of our compatriots who defend their revolution and their homeland. Whatever attempt our enemies make to call those deserted Khans, peers and mullahs as Afghans our toiling people of Afghanistan would not accept them as Afghans and their fellow countrymen. They are neither from Afghanistan nor they are Afghans. Our toiling people do not allow them to live in the land between Amu and Atak. Now we see that the voice of deserters and parasites, those oppressive deserters, is raised today from those places where such voices were also raised during the reign of His Majesty Amanullah Khan against this country and had taken refuge to English and their voices were heard from BBC. Now their hostile voices are also heard from BBC. These agents of English whose fathers and forefathers had been once the servants of the British also showed now that they were really the sons of those fathers and forefathers. There were really raised and brought up at the lap of those fathers and forefathers. As they knew their masters, they went to them. They trumpet and sing against our homeland together with their masters and lords and raise their voices against the country, against the people, level accusations and tell lie.

My dear compatriots,

Now the great Saur revolution in Afghanistan and the regime of workers, labourers and peasants and the class power of the labourers are discussed everywhere in the world. Your enemies in the world say everyday that the Khalqi regime in Afghanistan will be toppled today or tomorrow, the Taraki regime will go out today or tomorrow, they say this province or that province rebelled today. These are the voices raised from BBC and other enemies of our people. They level accusation that the Khalqi regime is consolidated only in Kabul. They deceive the toilers, labourers and servants around them in order not to let them rise up and wipe them out. However, there are brothers and friends of you in the world who raise the voice of your valour and mettle and say the story of the victories of your revolution. Everyday the radios of your brothers and friends proudly talk of the people of Afghanistan and the victory they have won and the power they gained and of the red flags hoisted over the country. Numerous newspapers carry lots of material with red banner lines about the revolution of Afghanistan. Red talks reach the ears of every body throughout the world.

If sometime some mistakes take place or when sometimes acts are performed which may not be in compliance with the wants of the toilers, I tell you with all assurance and clean conscience and great pride that they would not be done intentionally and purposely. They might be a mistake. But sometimes some people might have claimed to be Khalqi in our red guise and under our red flag and thus have disrespected and injured your honours, sacred beliefs, traditions and endeavours. I tell you with all responsibility that they are not ours, they are traitors and spies. Place them at our disposal, surrender them to us. They have no connection with us. Those who have connection with us and those who are ours serve you according to our desire.

'KABUL TIMES' MARKS U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY

Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 4 Jul 79 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "U.S. National Day"]

[Text] Every nation has prideful days in its history. But the ones on independence and freedom are most respected as the people of a nation, as a result of independence and freedom feel relaxed without being directed by a second party. The people of a nation as a result of securing their independence will own the most precious phenomenon which is the natural right and human right of all. They throw away the burden of another party which illegally encroaches on the rights and destinies of free mankind. That is why the day of independence is great and splendid to human society every where under this blue sky.

Fourth of July is the day of independence of the people of the United States of America. The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America has been signed by representatives of different classes and strata. They were comprised of farmers, printers, lawyers, judges, physicians, political leaders, merchants etc. It has been as a result of hard struggles and campaigns of the people of the United States that their independence has been secured. They achieved this end as a result of first call for a congress and declaration of resolution "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally desolved."

It was on June 7, 1775 that the above mentioned declaration introduced to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia but after almost one-month campaign was realised and adopted, July 4, 1776.

The people of the United States of America, from that time on have worked hard and made great progress. It has been as a result of people's efforts that now this country is one of the great powers of the world. Its progresses and achievements are too obvious to the peoples of the world.

The peoples of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the United States of America have at least one important thing in common and that is their

strife and struggles against the colonialism in the start of the encroachment of the colonialists. Both the DRA and the United States have rejected the colonialism for the first time in the regions and continents.

Afghanistan has had for many years now, normal relations with the United States in the various fields.

Their cultural and economic relations and cooperations are mentionable too. Economic cooperation between the two nations has resulted in construction of some important projects.

Many fellowships and scholarships have been put at the disposal of the young students and the scholars under different programs by U.S. educational institutions. A large number of Afghans have studied in the United States and completed their education there.

Our relation with the United States has been kept normal since the establishment of our progressive Khalqi regime under the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the RC and our lofty party, PDPA, the vanguard of the working class of the DRA.

From the very outset our Khalqi order has announced its good will and friendly relations with all nations and peoples of the world. We have said time and again that these relations and cooperations would continue as far as they are without any string and conditions. On the basis of our positive and active nonaligned policy while firmly believing in peace and peaceful coexistence, DRA will make all efforts to keep its good and normal relations with all the friendly and peace-loving countries of the world.

It is our great pleasure to extend congratulations and extend congratulations and best wishes to the people and government of the United States on the occasion of celebration of their independence day and wish them success in strengthening peace and prosperity for mankind.

CSO: 4920

'KABUL TIMES' DENOUNCES 'BBC' FOR 'ROTTEN PROPAGANDA'

Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 5 Jul 79 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Ignorant Media Have No Authority To Comment on Others Affairs"]

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, first minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan while talking to the elders and representatives of the noble people of Wardak at the Stor Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday in part said: "It is good that our enemies, the enemies of our people and people's regime, are accusing us and criticising us. Had they praised us then our revolution would have been something in favour of these enemies and not to the benefit of our people". As our first minister said, the voices of our enemies and their propaganda against our Khalqi regime and the noble people are heard from Beijing and go westward until they are broadcast by the BBC, this traditional voice of colonialism and imperialism.

There are, of course, radios, newspapers and some other publications in the imperialistic circles too, which carry out propaganda in the form of hollow and baseless commentaries against our progressive order. But as their propaganda are completely baseless and unfounded and even without deceiving tricks, as are the BBC rotten propaganda, no one dares to believe them. It seems that these media also want to follow the BBC but they can not as they are not as satanic as the correspondents of the BBC.

The BBC, this subjective liar voice of reaction and imperialism and some other media of communication of the imperialistic circles are vainly and desperately crying as if the gains of the great Sawr revolution are contrary to the lofty spirit of the sacred religion of Islam.

But let us make it clear to these means of propaganda of the imperialism and reaction that first of all none of you know a bit of any thing about Islam. And secondly, the ones on behalf of whom these imperialistic means are trumpeting, i.e. the ikhwanushayateen [sons of Satan] and the fanatics and reactionary leaders of Iran, do not know either the true spirit of the sacred religion of Islam. If they knew it they would not have said that the gains of the great Sawr revolution are contrary to the lofty spirit of Islam.

Let us ask these treacherous propagandists whether abolition of usury and mortgaging is against Islam? Is trading of girls and women and their forced marriage against Islam? And is the just distribution of land for the purpose of productivity of our land and for the benefit of our oppressed people and for the vested interest of 98 percent against the lofty spirit of Islam?

The important gains of our revolution which are all known to our noble and progressive people and are agreed upon by them are in total conformity with the spirit of Islam. It is because our people are fully aware of the principles of Islam. But these ignorant and uniformed media and these treacherous Ikhwanis, who have always been dealing politically with the colonialism and imperialism in the guise of religion should first of all learn the principles of the sacred religion of Islam from the Islamic books and documents and find out the reality of Islam and then talk about the toiling Moslems of Afghanistan. We are going to challenge these anti-people elements not to mix their ominous political objectives with religion.

You better say clearly that you have lost your vested interests and the lots of your masters.

At any rate, with these gains and with all successful deeds of our Khalqi order we are celebrating festivals, holding happy meetings and marches and we are happy that we have killed the feudalism and ousted the treacherous Ikhwanis. Thus let the enemies of our people and Khalqi regime bark and cry in whatever manner they can. It is certain what they say proves nothing except to further clear the line between our enemies and friends. Down with the enemies of the DRA.

CSO: 4920

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN PREMIER AMIN HITS 'BBC,' PRAISES USSR

Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 26 Jun 79 pp 1-3 BK

[Excerpts] Following is the speech of Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of Politburo, the Central Committee of PDPA and first minister, while addressing the ulamas, elders and representatives of noble people of centre and woleswailis of Paktika and Orezgan Province.

Very esteemed and dear compatriots:

In the world, friends and foes of toiling brothers of Afghanistan, Pashtoon and Baluch, Pakistan and Iran are common. We the toilers, wherever we are, we have common friends and common foes in the world. Our enemies are those who thrive on the fruits of labour of others and provide means to meet their happiness and lust. They provide possibilities to thrive on fruits of labour of others. These are our common enemies. Our common friends are those who are toiling, eat what they earn and try to help other toilers as well.

Thus, we the toilers of Afghanistan tell the toilers of Pakistan and Iran, and we believe they too know this, that we are brothers, we have common friends and foes, we jointly annihilate our enemies wherever they are and we express passion to our friends wherever they are, we embrace them and talk with them. In view of this passion, such kind of our high humanaticism and our brotherhood we have towards our brother toilers of Pakistan and Iran, makes our common enemy uneasy, enrages him and further incites them to hatch plots against us. But they say that the awakening of Afghanistan is the awakening of Asia, the movement of Afghanistan is the movement of Asia, the move of Afghanistan is the move of Asia. Afghanistan which is the heart of Asia, is linked by heart with all toilers of Asia.

Thus the enemy has the same attitude towards you toilers and courageous people, as it had vis-a-vis your forefathers, the sons of the enemies of your fathers and forefathers are today your enemies and are opposing you.

You might be remembering your esteemed elders and the youth might have heard from their fathers and forefathers that whenever prosperity, progress

and development began in Afghanistan the spongers have escaped and taken refuge with their masters and shouted that the people of Afghanistan have awakened and now they are working for themselves. You have seen that they escaped from the Islamic domain of Afghanistan and took refuge in the British India and from there they issued judgement [fathwa] of infidelity against the Islamic government of Afghanistan, and this way they deceived your fathers and forefathers and misused their bravery and mettle thus keeping them tightly in their claws. Even now their children and relatives have escaped from the labourers and peasants of Afghanistan, the only difference this time is that they fled from workers, labourers, peasants and destitutes from those who went empty stomach, naked, used to work in Afghanistan under most pressing conditions, their feet were bare and cracked and used to toil in the country, the fruit of their labour was eaten by the spongers and lords. They have now escaped from these labourers and peasants and have again taken refuge with the English. This time they went to London and through BBC they give command against your regime, against your toiling Moslems just like their fathers and forefathers and that infidelity prevails in Afghanistan.

My dear compatriots, the English sheds tears for Islam, the English says that infidelity has found way in Afghanistan. BBC says that infidelity has come to Afghanistan and contagious to BBC your enemies raise hue and cry, thus you yourselves think and decide, and you see the position in Afghanistan. The English, the spongers, the Iranis and the Pakistanis who have joined hands, they have one voice and say that in Afghanistan infidelity has found way. Those spongers who have been trained in London and Paris and now have the power in Iran, where the English used to help Nader Khan in Paris and trained him and sent them to Afghanistan, in the same place and in the same city the English helped Khomeyni and now he has power in Iran and they issue verdict of infidelity against our regime, our people, and toilers of Afghanistan, and these voices which are raised by the spongers of Pakistan and Iran are reflected by the BBC.

This is not strange that the BBC, the English radio, weeps over Islam and says that infidelity has found way in Afghanistan. One who snatched the second kiblah of Islam or from the point of view of history, the first kiblah of Islam from Moslems and gave it to Israel, today they weep for the sake of Islam, and their leaders and lords and great pontiffs who took away their first kiblah of Islam from Moslems and give it to Israelis, one of them is English and now they also raise their voice that Islam is vanishing from Afghanistan. They do not see those Moslems who have been forcibly led out of their country and have brought Israel in its place. They have brought them from United States, England, Germany and settled them in place of Moslems. They are now trying to serve our Moslems, thus you think for yourselves.

Anwar as-Sadat who through an accord, handed over thirty years' honours, struggles and wars to Israel and for the sake of happiness of America signed accord with Israel, and submitted the pride of 30 years to Israel,

he now claims that Islam is in danger in Afghanistan. All these are historical enemies of Islam and Moslems who are now standing against us. Islam is in no danger here. Here the toiling Moslems have won power, they have the state in their hands, they have all the dainties of the country in hand and are real owners of this country.

Even now whenever you consider your friend and brother you join him like your fathers and forefathers. Whoever appears to you to be your enemy and unwanted you counter him like your grandfathers and fathers. We announce with content that we have brought workers regime to Afghanistan which is based on the unity and solidarity of workers and peasants. The interest of the people is our foremost desire and we established this regime with the support and bravery of our people. This is the product of the struggle and sacrifice of years and centuries and sacrifice and heroism of our toiling people. Thus together with this legitimacy we are on the side of all of our toiling brothers, on the side of all of you, along with all our compatriots. However possible we will attack the enemy. If in the world somebody helps our enemies we will also require help from our friends, on whatever scale help is needed for the defence of the revolution we will seek it from our friends. We will fight our enemies. The position is quite clear. The claim of the enemy should not be heeded the least. The conspiracy of the enemy should be foiled, that they say in Afghanistan there is a war between Islam and infidelity, right now when you leave this place, go to any mosque in Afghanistan specially in Kabul and give call for prayers, offer congregation prayers, say your prayers, read the Koran and see whether anybody says anything to you, whether anybody respects you or not. You see it in practice. Do not listen to the propaganda of the enemy. You see for yourselves that to what extent the holy Islam is respected here.

Today jihad is declared against us by Iran. Look at this strange thing. BBC declares jihad against us.

There is still the blood of those fathers and valorous grandfathers running in the veins of the people of Afghanistan. Here there are such valorous and mettlesomes who annihilated Daoud. They will not be deceived, they will still face the enemies with that bravery and mettle. They bring charges against us and tell lies against us. They say that Soviets have come and work in Afghanistan.

Dear compatriots,

We have that much courage and pride not to conceal anything from our homeland and our people. We are of the belief that we go with the people, learn from the people and work for the people, and whatever we have learned will use it in the benefit of the people again.

We hide nothing from the people. In fact not only Soviets work in Afghanistan but Americans, French, Germans, English, Hindustanis, Canadians,

Czechoslovakians and experts of various developed countries also work in this country. For the construction and prosperity of the country we need technical and professional work to be done, therefore we employ them to do such works. Now you think it over.

My dears,

When we employ an engineer from the Soviet Union he gets a salary between \$300 and \$500 which amounts to AFS 20,000. If we employ the same engineer of the same level from America, Britain, Germany or France he will get from us between \$2,000 and \$3,000 per month amounting to AFS 80,000 and AFS 100,000 per month. Now we let you which one you choose to employ to work for us and to build Afghanistan. I don't say this only to you. I say it to all the world. Whoever helps us honestly to build the country, whoever helps us with interest, whoever look at our independence and freedom with respect, whoever respect our revolution, whoever look at our toilers with respect we look at them with respect and make friendship and good brotherhood with them.

It is 62 years when the Soviet Union has been established. Among you there are old people who know or there are people who might have heard from their fathers that during these 62 years no Soviet citizen has ever looked with disrespect at our freedom, independence, honours of our country, religious sacred things and traditions. If they have ever done so please tell me right now in this meeting. Whenever you tell me I will listen to it with pride and I responsibly promise you that in that case I would not have any forbearance towards the Soviet Union.

I declare to all the compatriots and all the world to give an example of their corruption, treason, spying, immorality and other bad behaviours. If you mention the acts of the citizens of imperialist countries and Western nations who have come to Afghanistan in this regard there would be so many examples that we could not count them with fingers.

You elderlies have heard from your fathers and grandfathers that whenever the English came to Afghanistan what corruption, and crimes they committed and what immoral acts they did. The valorous people of Afghanistan stood bravely against them in order to safeguard their honours.

Dear compatriots,

In the world today whoever makes friendship and brotherhood with us we make friendship and brotherhood with them too with great interest. Whoever look at our prestige, honour, independence and freedom of the country with respect we are prepared to make friendship with them from the bottom of our hearts because there are many reasons which show that we are in need of peace more than others. We need peace so as to build this ruined country. This country will be built by peace. It requires peace. If peace prevails in the world we would benefit from it more than others because we are backward more than all and we should work more than all and proceed ahead with greater speed than others so that we could make up for the destructions and ruins left here since long years and make the country prosper.

PLANNING MINISTRY REPORTS 5-YEAR PLAN GOALS IN ELECTRIC POWER

Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 4 Jul 79 p 2 BK

[KABUL TIMES headline: "Planning Ministry Report"]

[Text] A glance of the industrial projects during the First Five-Year Plan of DRA:

In the Field of Energy

Electric power provides the people of a country with all the required facilities of lighting and heating. Moreover it provides the nation with the energy to run all sorts of big and small industries to raise the social and economical standard of the people.

Electric energy is in fact an indirect creator and organiser of industries. Where the electric energy exists, technical thinking prevails, production rises and jobs are created and creativity and natural talents of individuals are attracted more usefully in all kinds of fruitful works. In other words, the electric energy is a motive which when effectively utilised, rapidly increases the wealth and the national income of the country.

In our country electric power had been in use since many decades although in the preliminary stages this energy was only used for the purpose of lighting the houses and the cities. Later, due to the development and the promotion of technical knowledge in a global level on the one hand, and the development of industrial factories and economical organisations in our beloved country on the other, the conditions for the construction of several electricity producing plants were provided. With the construction of these plants in addition to the lighting and heatings of houses and public buildings electric energy was utilised as a motive power to run the industrial factories. It must be explained, however, that due to the anti-people's policies of the previous rotten regimes, the course of the development of electric energy in our country was very slow and hence the amount of using this source of power was small and unworthy.

At present the initial capacity of electric power has risen to 350.51 megawatts. From the total of the initial capacity of the power obtained,

about 74 percent is obtained from hydro-electric power plants, 12 percent from the thermo-electric power plants and 14 percent from the diesel power plants. From the total capacity about 75 percent belongs to Breshna electric department and the remaining part belongs to other sectors.

After the successful victory of the great Saur revolution and the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, like all other spheres of the economic life of the country, great changes have taken place in the development of electric power and the industrialisation of Afghanistan and in order to further accelerate this process some useful plans have been taken on hand.

For the growth of the fundamental basis of the economic and social development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan during the years 1358-1362 [1979-1983] according to the plans adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan great attention is paid to the development of all the economic sectors in general, and to the development of electricity and industries in particular.

During the five-year plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan about 54 billion Afghanis will be invested. According to the five-year plan, the growth of electric power will increase 1.5 to 1.6 times and it is in view that the production of electricity in 1362 will reach 1.4 billion kilowatt hours. Thus during the five years of the plan the capacity of the country's electric power will increase 18 percent.

To satisfy the needs of the industry and the urgent requirements for power, lines will be extended with a power of 110 kilowatt from Soviet Union to Kunduz and 220 kws. from the Soviet Union to Mazari Sharif.

Similarly, lines with a power of 110 kws. will extend from Naghloo to Jalalabad and from Mazari Sharif to Jarqduq.

During the First Five-Year Plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan it is planned that the electric networks of Kabul-Kanda-Har-Herat-Balkh and other cities will further expand and in order to raise the efficiency of the electric energy a modification of the power distribution will take place, as a result of which the loss of energy will decrease considerably by the end of the five-year plan.

CSO: 4920

LAND REFORM SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 2 Jul 79 p 1 BK

[Text] Kabul, 2 July (Bakhtar)--The Council of Ministers met under the chairmanship of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of RC of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the People's House from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. yesterday.

At the beginning of the meeting the great leader of the people of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the RC presented the meeting of the Council of Ministers a brief account of internal and international situation.

Then Dr Saleh Mohammad Zeary, minister of agriculture and land reforms, reported on the completion of land distribution to the deserving peasants and agricultural laborers and added: The democratic land reforms which were proclaimed according to the provision of Article 22 of the Decree No. 8 of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and the decree of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council by Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of PDPA CC on 11th of Jadi last Afghan year has successfully been completed six months prior to the set plan.

The democratic land reforms which constitute the main content of our great Khalqi revolution has been successfully completed prior to the set plan because the peasants' assistance funds and other peasants' organisations took active part in its implementation on one hand, and various party organisations made efforts with all interest to get the program to succeed, on the other. Similarly, the Department of Land Reforms had prepared the program scientifically and was implemented by the patriotic officials and operational groups with all sacrifice and dynamism.

With the completion of the land reforms the old and rotten feudal relations in our dear country Afghanistan are placed in the grave of history for ever and there is no one in the country who has more than 30 jeribs of first grade land or its equivalent. Feudal ownership of land has been wiped out.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms on the basis of preliminary statistics had estimated the distribution of 3,280,000 jeribs of distributable land to 285,000 households, and 200,000 jeribs for state farms in 28 provinces. Up to Saratan 9 [June 30, 1979] a total amount of 2,917,671 jeribs of land was distributed to 248,114 household and 151,266 jeribs of land to state farms and 125,000 jeribs land to municipalities and other state departments and institutes. The total jeribs of land distributed are 3,193,937 of which 20,800 jeribs have been distributed to 1733 households in Nangarhar, Kandahar, Helmand, Nimroz and Logar provinces, according to the land reforms settlement program.

The state will soon provide distributable plots of land to other peasants too.

Then the Council of Ministers while discussing the regulations for purchasing and selling commercial goods of the enterprises of the Ministry of Commerce, Regulation No. 2 of the Decree No. 8 of the Revolutionary Council of DRA, Land Tax Law and Law for Auction of Goods of the state departments and enterprises, approved the regulations for purchasing and selling of commercial goods of the commercial enterprises of the Ministry of Commerce and instructed that the said regulations should be enforced after getting published in the official gazette.

CSO: 4920

PLANNING MINISTRY REPORTS 5-YEAR PLAN MINING TARGETS

Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 3 Jul 79 pp 2-3 BK

[KABUL TIMES headline: "Planning Ministry Report: Role of Mines and Development of National Economy"]

[Excerpts] Development of national economy and its evaluation during the First Five Year Plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is as follows:

As the role of mines and natural resources is of considerable importance in the world economy and is considered as the real factor in the growth and development of contemporary technology, obviously the needs of our toiling peoples from the points of view of economy and economic development has a close link with the country's natural resources and a healthy and systematic utilisation of these resources.

Due to the present problems for the development of mines left for us by the governing conditions of the historically condemned family of Yahya, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the first five-year economic and social development plan of the country plans to pay serious attention to achieve a rapid economic and social development and to secure the material infrastructure of a humanitarian society with no exploitation of man by man. On this basis beside the strengthening of the economic growth and the development of other sectors of economy, the growth and development of mines too is under a serious consideration of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the duration of years 1358-1362 [1979-1983] in the fundamental guidelines of the country's social and economic development plan and is accelerating.

With the exploitation and utilisation of the gas and oil, coal, copper, berite and other mines discovered so far the share of the complexes of electric energy, fuels and metallurgy has increased in the general volume of our products and thus the form of the industrial production has improved considerably. Due to the above mentioned considerations the investment volume in the above fields has increased 4.8 times which is a considerable increase.

In general, in relation to the above mentioned mines it is taken into consideration to work in the following manner:

A. Oil

In order to create oil industries in the areas of Angot, Aqdarya and Kishkari mines an industrial complex will be constructed which will include mining, general pipeline, and an oil refinery with the capacity of 500,000 tons of oil per year. The consumption of oil products at the end of the 5-year plan is to increase 2 to 2.3 folds in order that the contribution of oil is increased in the balance of the fuel consumption of the country.

B. Gas

In the field of gas industry the volume of the exploitation of natural gas will increase around 20-30 percent during the five-year plan. In the present mines of Khwaja Gogerdak the construction and utilisation of a compressor station and the preparation and exploitation of new wells will be completed, and the new gas fields of Jarqduq with a capacity of two billion square metre of gas per year will be ready for exploitation.

C. Coal

The work of survey and exploration of coal amongst the detailed development of Shabashak and Sabzak mines, to be followed by other mines in the area of Darrai Souf will expand. Moreover during the five-year plan in the area of Darrai Souf a complete exploratory and mapping activity has started in order to confirm the existence of new fields and the assessment of the present mines.

The volume of coal exploitation will increase about 2.6--2.7 times to increase a total of 235,000 tons. Based on the improved technology and for the purpose of a rapid increase of the coal exploitation a more efficient work will be available, and the production from the coal mines of the north and Sabzak mines of Herat will increase.

D. Copper

With the aim of strengthening the economic might of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to have continuous sources of obtaining foreign exchanges and to create new industrial fields such as electro-technical industries, during the First Five-Year Plan the construction work of the first copper industry of Ainak will begin which consists of the development of the factories, enrichment and melting factories of copper, sub-stations for the energy sources, roads, construction organisation, workshops as well as social infrastructural projects such as the residential area, centre for the training of personnel, schools, hospitals, kindergartens, nurseries, etc.

The initial capacity of Ainak copper mine is estimated at about 114000 tons concentrate, 110,000 tons of pure copper. Similarly it is confirmed that

the geological survey of Ainak copper mines with the aim of discovering more resources of raw material for the copper industry is widely and extensively continuing.

E. Barite

The barite enrichment factory of Samangan with a capacity of 33,000 tons of barite concentrate and 10,000 tons of powdered barite will be constructed and utilised during the five-year plan.

It is planned that during the five-year plan the task of expanding of the sources of raw materials for the present and the new organisations for chemical and oil and gas industries be completed widely and gradually in a scientific manner.

The efficiency of geological survey should be further increased and funds budgeted for this purpose should be spent more economically.

CSO: 4920

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

SOVIET SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER--Kabul 26 June, (Bakhtar)--Yamil Yanova, deputy minister of social affairs of the USSR arrived in Kabul yesterday at the head of a delegation on the invitation of Khalqi Organisation of Afghan Women. At Kabul international airport Ali Gul Paiwand, deputy minister of information and culture and Dilara Mahak, president of the Khalqi Organisation of Afghan Women and some officials of that organisation and ambassador and some members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, welcomed the delegation. [Text] [Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 28 Jun 79 p 4 BK]

WHEAT FROM USSR--Kabul, 27 June, (Bakhtar)--The agreement for purchase of 25,000 tons wheat from Soviet Union was signed in Kabul last Monday June 25. Under the agreement, 25,000 tons wheat will be delivered on the Afghan side as of 1 July, 1979. [Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 27 Jun 79 p 4 BK]

GAS PIPELINE TO USSR--Kabul, 27 June, (Bakhtar)--The agreement pertaining to the construction of the compressor project of Khwaja Gogerdak at the cost of 11,815,800 rubles and the agreement on extension of the project of 53 km. long gas pipeline from Afghanistan to Soviet Union which is being financed 50 percent by the Soviet Union under its technical and economic cooperation at the cost of 7,264,903 rubles were signed at the National Oil Company yesterday between two countries. The agreements were signed in the presence of Eng. Abdul Kafi Rasuli, deputy minister of mines, Dip. Eng. Gulnawaz, president of the National Oil Company, and Anatoli Chogonov, economic counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. On the basis of these agreements the construction work of these two projects which takes place on a turn key basis will be completed within 18 months from the signing of the agreement and will be delivered to the Ministry of Mines and Industries. [Text] [Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 27 Jun 79 p 4 BK]

WORLD BANK LOAN--Kabul, 28 June, (Bakhtar)--The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that the documents pertaining to the \$17,600,000 credit for the third phase of the highway maintenance project and also the documents regarding the \$16,500,000 credit related to the agriculture and rural development project here were signed recently in Washington between the charge d'affairs of the embassy of the DRA and the concerned sources of the World Bank. [Text] [Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 28 Jun 79 p 1 BK]

ENVOY TO INDONESIA--Kabul, 25 June (Bakhtar)--The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that Dr. Ehsan Rostamali, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Jakarta, presented his credentials to Suharto, president of Indonesia. [Text] [Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 25 Jun 79 p 1 BK]

NEW KABUL GOVERNOR--Kabul, 21 June (Bakhtar)--Shahnawaz Shewani, new governor of Kabul, started his work yesterday after an introduction with the employees of governorate. During the ceremony held Dr. Sahak and Shahnawaz Shewani delivered detailed speeches and shed light on the lofty goals of the great Sawr revolution and hoped for further cooperation of the employees in fulfilling the high aims of the great Sawr revolution. [Text] [Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 21 Jun 79 p 1 BK]

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP HOUSE--Kabul, 23 June (Bakhtar)--The agreement for the construction of a friendship house of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR in Kabul, while Dastagir Panjshiri, minister of public works, and Y. Alekseyev, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul were present, was concluded at the Ministry of Public Works. Under the agreement the Afghan--Soviet friendship house will be built at the cost of AFS. 2 million with the cooperation of USSR and Banai construction unit. [Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 24 Jun 79 p 1 BK]

WOMEN'S COOPERATION WITH USSR--Kabul, 4 July, (Bakhtar)--The protocol on cultural cooperation between the Khalqi Organisation of Afghan Women [KOAW] and the Women's Committee of the USSR was signed in Kabul yesterday. The protocol was signed by Dilara Mahak, president of the KOAW and Yamil Yanova, deputy minister for social affairs of Soviet Union who is currently visiting Afghanistan on the invitation of the KOAW. After signing of the protocol the deputy minister for social affairs of the Soviet Union and head of the delegation of that country presented 8,000 metres cloth and two sets of mobile film machines to the KOAW. [Text] [Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 4 Jul 79 p 4 BK]

DONATION OF SOVIET BOOKS--Kabul, 3 July, (Bakhtar)--Babrak Shinwari, president of the Khalqi Organisation for the Afghan Youth [KOAY] met Alexander Puzanov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Kabul, at his office at 11 a.m. yesterday. During this meeting the Soviet ambassador presented 500 volumes of science and social science books to him for the use of the KOAY library. The books were accepted with thanks. [Text] [Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 3 Jul 79 p 1 BK]

SPORTS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--Kabul, 2 July, (Bakhtar)--Abdul Qayoum Alamzoi, president of the high sports department, left for the People's Republic of Bulgaria yesterday at the head of a delegation. He during his stay in that country will hold talks with concerned sources on sports relations between the two countries and will sign a protocol on the subject. [Text] [Kabul KABUL TIMES in English 2 Jul 79 p 4 BK]

MINISTER GIVES SPEECH--Associate Professor Mohammad Mansur Hashemi, minister of water and power, today met the noble and patriotic people of [place name indistinct], Badakhshan Province, who have rejected their [word indistinct] for the defense of the country. At the gardens of Badakhshan Governorate, the venue of the meeting, the minister of water and power delivered a comprehensive speech on the gains of the great Sawr revolution and the nature of the Khalqi state of Afghanistan and said it was a matter for great pride that our Khalqi state, which totally defends the inalienable rights of the toiling people of Afghanistan, today enjoyed the backing of the entire noble people of the country. The minister of water and power, while exposing the shameless plots of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and expressing appreciation for the sentiments and patriotic mood of the patriotic people of [place name indistinct], said the power of the people is unsurpassable. Any time when it is deemed essential, you noble and patriotic people will be called upon to help in annihilation of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan. [Text] [Kabul Radio in English to Europe 1900 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD]

CSO: 4920

CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES NEW ISLAMIC JUSTICE

Paris MAINTENANT INTERNATIONAL in French 23 Apr 79 pp 14-15

[Article by Claire Briere: "Iran: 'Bloodshed Produces Neither Food Nor Freedom'"; one "turbulent" week's events reported day by day from Tehran]

[Text] Monday, Tuesday: Press is threatened. "AYANDEGAN and KEYHAN must be destroyed." Several thousand demonstrators have descended along Ferdowski Avenue, as they have been doing daily, to gather before the KEYHAN newspaper offices. KEYHAN, with a circulation of 500,000, and AYANDEGAN, with 220,000, have become the targets of Islamic groups for which these publications seem to emanate a foul odor.

"SAVAKists!" "Communists!" "Death to the editors!" For having dared to criticize the censorship of television, for having opened their columns to advocates of abstention during the referendum, for having, as did AYANDEGAN, dedicated its front page to the women's demonstration in March, these two newspapers are paying dearly for their reserve in the face of official Islamic intransigence.

'Communist Nests'

The demonstrators invade the premises. A few days ago they carried mattresses and pillows inside with them to "occupy these counterrevolutionary newspapers." Some of the printing employees joined the meeting. Invectives are chanted outside the doors: "The editors have moustaches; they are communists!"*

On the first floor, the editors' premises, the atmosphere is embittered. KEYHAN has lost 100,000 readers in the last few weeks. Invaded from morning till night, the newspaper is now down to not more than eight pages (in place of 32). The harassed editors hear the torrent of accusations being hurled

* A good Muslim is known by his beard.

at them: "The newspapers must be purged of counterrevolutionary elements and opportunists. These newspapers distort the news and play the role of agents provocateurs. All newspapers, without exception, must adhere to the Islamic revolution."

At the Bahesht Zahra cemetery a few days before, a mullah had announced that "14,000 Molotov cocktails have remained since the insurrection, which must be saved for the press." "All the news, all reporting must be Islamic," shouted the orator, newly promoted in charge of the committee installed in the premises. One of the editors, his shoulders sagging, manages to wedge a word in between imprecations: "We were freer in the very last months of the monarchy than we are now." Another one says: "To think that we fought so hard for freedom of the press, and that we must now start all over again!" And a member of the board of editors says: "We are going to need a great deal of prudence. We have not yet done with self-censorship."

The staff of AYANDEGAN is breathing a little more freely; the demonstrators are exhausted. They left the premises last night and have not yet returned. Undoubtedly, they will return. The young editorial staff has vowed to remain independent, nationalist and free. It has had to answer to another counter-revolutionary crime: its unanimous refusal to publish the photos of those executed, those corpses which daily adorn the front pages of KEYHAN and ETTELA'AT. The editors have dared to cast doubt on the proceedings of the special tribunals, the secret trials and the hasty executions. Virtually nothing is lacking now for this newspaper to be branded with an established reputation as "a nest of communists."

Corpses on Page One

Wednesday: "11 Traitors of the Former Regime Executed," is the headline of ETTELA'AT. "Chiefs of the Former Royal Regime Shot," is that of KEYHAN. Again, the corpses are pictured on the front pages--the corpses of the "mosfed-o-fel'Arz," "corrupters of the earth," or even "putrefiers of the earth." The 11 were "tried" between 8 at night and 2 in the morning and executed at 2:30 in the morning.

"I am ashamed," confesses one of the member lawyers of the Iranian Association of Jurists. "We fought so hard under the former regime for fairness of justice. I refused every position of responsibility offered to me. Today, I am glad of it. I shall remain a lawyer. I shall continue my fight for freedom." He too will perhaps be arrested within a few months, since--according to an announcement by Amir Entezam, the government spokesman, in a public statement--these tribunals will be kept in place until the beginning of next year.

Addressing a meeting of 5,000 or 6,000 policemen, Karim Lahidji, lawyer, who last year had been beaten into a coma in the open street by Nassiri's bullies, protested against this justice being exercised in the name of the

people but over which the people had absolutely no control--a secret-society type of justice, in which Public Prosecutor Hadavi names the judge, most of the time a mullah (the name of Mofateh appears on all lips). A third judge, is coopted. Hidden behind their masks, they hear the "guilty ones." "They are not inculpated; they are culpable" was the meat-ax judgment passed by Khomeyni. Karim Lahidji was pleading before the policemen for another kind of justice. But Mullah Mofateh had already provided the response and threat: "Saheh ast" (Khomeyni has spoken the truth). And the policemen had plebiscited for the mullah. The human rights lawyer left the meeting in despair.

"Blood and more blood! They want to nourish the people with corpses, but bloodshed produces neither food nor freedom." It is a university student, a longstanding member of the opposition, who thus expresses himself with such bitterness. "It is a blot on our revolution. On us who, as recently as last year, fought alongside the shah's political prisoners in a hunger strike so they could obtain the right of access to the newspapers and the radio. It is shameful blot! One can now visit the prisons because they are cleaner. But the prisoners, whoever they are, must be entitled to the same rights." "Shame on us who execute people as in the worst days of the dictatorship! That was not the intent of our revolution, nor of our life's work."

"That, Islamic justice?" a Muslim protests. Shi'ism has nothing to do with this rain of bullets and this blood; with these men who are being slaughtered like cattle in the middle of the night in the Qasr prison--even though certain ones of them deserved death. Did not Hussein, at Kerbala, suffer the worst of tortures to redeem every last Shi'ite, even the most culpable?"

Behind the Scenes

Mehdi Bazargan, former chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights, and now prime minister, pleads, embarrassed and ill at ease. "Everywhere, I advise, I assert the need to pardon. The progress of life, the progress of our country must not come down to vengeance. Vengeance is a dangerous and useless preoccupation. It diverts us from more noble tasks. It is to the people that I turn, to request pardon for your brothers and sisters. Our revolution should spread amity and fraternity. Everyone from top to bottom, including the small employee, is being accused of having been a SAVAKist or a member of the Rastakhiz. Despairingly, I explain that they come over to us later, but that they did come over. How can one expect a government to transform hell into a paradise in a matter of weeks?"

"You have in the past severely criticized this type of proceedings. Yet, in spite of your efforts, they have resumed..."

"We will try to stem them, we will try...."

"But how?"

...

I was to learn later what was going on behind the scenes. As Mehdi Bazargan was proposing, in the presence of the minister of justice, a regulation for the proceedings, an official emissary from Qom demanded the document. "But," the ministers protested, "we need more time to work on it." They were in fact considering procedures whose minimum duration would be 4 hours, the defense to be carried out by a lawyer, and the availability of appeal. The unfinished document was nevertheless taken to the city of Qom. They were astonished the next morning when the radio announced, in the names of Ayatollah Khomeyni, of the Revolutionary Council and of the government, the procedures to become effective that same night, with Amir-'Abbas Hoveyda to be the first one shot. Mehdi Bazargan called the minister of information, Minatshi, himself a militant in the former Association for the Freedom of Human Rights. Minatshi telephoned Khomeyni: "What has happened to that document? Is the ayatollah aware of it?" "No," responded the imam, "I am not aware of it. I have never seen it." Each and everyone is perturbed by this hidden power which governs the Revolutionary Council, the government and the tribunals. A demonstration is going by: 200 fanatical youths and a single chant: "Islam has vanquished! Death to communism!" Who will be the next to fall under the meat-ax?

The families of the victims are waiting in front of the morgue. For the most part they did not even know the trials were being conducted. Groping desperately for news, they did not learn of the executions until the Wednesday morning 7 o'clock newscast. Groups have gathered in front of the morgue but also in the Behesht Zahra cemetery, to prevent the burial and to dismember the corpses.

Then the long quest begins. Permission for the burial has been granted, but the families have had to sign a release: In case of any incident they will be held responsible. They must now find a patch of terrain and grease the palm of the undertaker's assistant so that he will not divulge the identity of the one he is to bury. They must buy a nameless piece of terrain, the sale of which is refused to them. They try to have the body cremated, but the next morning a decree is promulgated prohibiting cremation. "It is a diabolical conception at work, a view of the world in which evil is contagious. Will the 'corrupter of the earth' not thus sully the piece of ground that is to receive his remains?"

Finally, the families abandon the body to the morgue, or, in a fit of fury snatch it by night and carry it to an unknown destination, where they finally bury it namelessly, without a tombstone, so that no one will dig it up.

Friday: Attack on the unemployment office. This afternoon there were 2,500 persons gathered inside the premises of the Ministry of Justice. They were occupying it, awaiting a response from the government: jobs or some kind of aid pending better days. "A loan which we would repay." An old woman, toothless and starved, sobbed under her chador. "I took part in the revolution. I have nothing left to eat. Nor have my children. They have lost

their jobs. Here, I have been able to get a little help and a little bread. Why then do they treat us as counterrevolutionaries?" A laborer who has had to sell his clothing, his samovar and his few pieces of furniture, gnashes, "Build houses, says the ayatollah, but where? Who is going to pay us? We no longer have health insurance. How are we going to care for ourselves in sickness. The government preaches 'Islam, Islam' to us. I am a Muslim, but compelling one to be is dictatorship. I am a practicing one, but that is my affair and it does not prevent me from respecting all those of different faiths. However, I am so hungry that I cannot even pray anymore."

Outside, a group of 400-500 persons tried to break down the doors to thrash these "counterrevolutionaries," these "communists," these SAVAKists." The next morning, the unemployed paraded shouting "Demanding jobs is not counter-revolutionary!" and "Enough of words! Do something for us."

This Tehran, thus torn by turbulence, is where an Islamic Guard was formed --a sort of phalanx, highly trained--under the orders of Vice Premier Ibrahim Yazdi. This capital, where an organization has just been created which strangely recalls the former Fedayan-e Eslam: "the Sazmane Mojahedin Enghelabie Eslam" ("Organization of the Mojahedin of the Islamic Revolution") and which wants nothing to do with anyone but Khomeyni, was also the scene of a dramatic climax.

The "Islamic Revolutionary Guards" arrested two sons and the daughter-in-law of Ayatollah Taleqani, holding them for 20 hours. Taleqani** had disappeared and the wildest rumors were circulating from the South to the North: He had been kidnaped. He was preparing to attack Khomeyni. Suddenly, the Mudjahidines, the true, the former guerrillas, paraded to place themselves under the sole orders of Taleqani. A message from the Ayatollah, which arrived last Tuesday, declared a state of "struggle against dictatorship and for democracy." Some time ago, when the first summary executions took place, I met with Taleqani. He opened the conversation with a gruffly intoned statement which seemed to come from the heart: "I am not and will never be a party to these tribunals." That the religious movement has begun to split in different directions has given rise to a hope: the hope that a democratic regime may see the light of day in Iran. Talk is being heard regarding the "party of Shari'atmadari," the most popular ayatollah in the province of Azerbaijan.

**Mahmud Taleqani, the capital's most popular leader and the most progressive in the eyes of public opinion. Condemned in 1963 with Mehdi Bazargan, Taleqani spent 13 years in the shah's prisons. Freed last fall, he immediately took up the fight against the reform.

ORGANIZING GUARDS CORPS GIVEN HIGH PRIORITY

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 13 Jun 79 p 4

[Text] Yesterday the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps held a press conference in presence of Hojatol Islam Lahuti, brother Forutan, Director of public relations and brother Sharif, the operational director of the Corps. The conference started with Lahuti's remarks:

"Before anyone, it was the leader (Imam Khomeyni) who found it necessary to establish the Guards Corps for the protection of the revolution and issued orders in that respect. Those who have been involved in the struggles of Iran and have some knowledge of such struggles know very well that for every successful revolution and movement, there are definitely some people in the country and abroad who cannot adjust their lives with the revolution.

Based on personal interests and affiliations, they take action in destroying the foundation of the revolution. History has shown that no matter how true the revolution may be and how aware the leader is, there will still be some people in and out of the country doing activities for the fall of the revolution.

Our country has been the object of desire for the colonialists and superpowers. Therefore, it is quite natural that the superpowers will not easily give up hope and that they would be thinking and waiting for the day when they can once again bring back their forces and put their affiliates on the throne in order to use our financial and spiritual resources. All the people who live in this country or abroad know that this revolution is a genuine Islamic revolution. The people of this country have repeatedly shown that they have supported Imam Khomeyni's invitation for overthrowing the satanic regime, the 2500 years of monarchy in Iran, and establishing an Islamic republic. With God's grace, the Islamic republic was established and 95 percent of the people participated in the marches and 99 percent of the people of this territory took part in the referendum and voted for an Islamic republic. Only one percent supported other types of government. For this reason, the Imam found it necessary to establish the Guards' Corps, and issued orders in that respect. Our people have also understood that the Guards Corps is one of the necessities of the revolution. I should gladly

announce that the Guards Corps has been established in Tehran and most cities and that their commanders have been appointed and started to work. The work is going on very well.

Qualifications of the Guards:

A person who is recruited by the Guards Corps should in the first place have correct and healthy Islamic belief and ideology. Guarding the revolution should be more valuable to him than his personal life and financial matters. According to Imam "The members of the Guards Corps should function 90 percent on Islamic faith, morality and action and only 10 percent by using their force of arms and weapons for the protection of the revolution."

What protects the revolution is the genuineness of one's belief in God. Hopefully, we have succeeded in inviting such individuals who are healthy and have faith in the revolution. Priority has been placed (on recruiting) the committee members. Those who want to be recruited in the Guards Corps will be introduced to us by the heads of the committees. We have a research and investigate the members of the corps. The investigation is done for a very calculated and precise identification. When the healthy persons are introduced, we invite them to work. They will go through a course conducted in 10 days and nights. They will receive basic military instructions and ideological teachings. We will work 15-16 hours out of 24 hours with them. Four to five hours will be allocated to ideological instructions and the rest on military training. When we find that an individual has passed the course successfully and that he is qualified from viewpoint of his morality, faith and physical and mental health, we will issue the Corps card to him and he will officially be recruited by the Guards Corps. The individuals will receive their pay based on their needs. For instance, a person who has a wife, children and dependents will receive more pay than a single person. The guards are not fighters only. They are propagandists too.

Brother Forutan, who is in charge of public relations in the Guards Corps, explained: "The members of the corps do not only perform the operations and fight. They are also in charge of making propaganda and guidance for Islamic ideology. Whenever necessary they will use their words for making propaganda for Islam and whenever there is fighting with the enemies of Islam and the revolution, they will use force. The guards will join the corps with an open vision, and there is no limit for the duration of their service. They will receive so much awareness that they will not follow instructions blindly not even for a second, and they will protect the Islamic revolution with a correct and humane policy.

I think that this corps will turn into a unique corps in the world, because the army personnel throughout the world are involved in physical fighting, whereas the members of the Guards Corps use the power of their faith in the first place.

The Guards Corps is officially active in 29 cities.

The guards corps was established according to the order of Imam and under the supervision of the Revolutionary Council. The Corps has been established for 6 weeks, during which time remarkable results have been achieved. In 29 cities the Corps has been established officially. Shortly the Corps will be established in 40 other cities. There are seven persons in charge of the Corps who have been appointed by the Imam and the Revolutionary Council. The government representative and the representative of the Revolutionary Council control their work. The Corps will use "mujahed" sisters (fighters of holy war) for services. Throughout the country, the members of the corps will wear the same uniform with the corp's special insignia.

The Mercenaries of Palizban Steal the Cattle

Brother Sharif, in charge of operations, revealed in the interview: "Last month, the Corps dispatched forces to the cities of Chahbahar, Anarak, Gonbad, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Khorramshahr and Ahvaz, arrested the rebels and prevented them from making riots. According to information we have received, the mercenaries of Palizban committed armed robberies at Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and attacked Qasr Shirin and its suburbs at night and stole the cattle belonging to the people. Their aim was to have the area evacuated by its inhabitants so that they would stage their plots on a suitable occasion. By dispatching crash forces, we were able to stop those mercenaries. A great number of antirevolutionaries were killed. It is interesting that they would not leave the dead bodies behind. If they failed to take the bodies with them, they would cut the head off and take it with them, so that the body could not be identified. Some of the officers related to the former regime were killed in the fighting. We identified them by their clothes. In Khorramshahr, the forces from the corps fought with antirevolutionaries and rebels and succeeded in arresting some of them and returning order to the city.

The Central Group of Forqan was identified. The responsible authority for public relations said: "The Guards Corps has arrested some groups. There are many evidences that they belong to Forqan. At present, they are under interrogation. We have information from a reliable source that in one of the cities, the central group of Forqan was identified and that investigations are continued. Even the brothers who are not directly in contact with the Corps have been able to stop one of the murder plots of Forqan in an interesting way. This is a great victory and hopefully we will explain it in detail on a suitable occasion.

9156

CSO: 4906

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION AIRS GRIEVANCES AGAINST IRAQ

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 13 Jun 79 p 8

[Text] A statement has been issued by the Islamic Organization revealing the crimes of the Iraqi government.

The statement indicates:

"Once again the hated Ba'th regime, under the tutelage of British Colonialism, has shown its dirty face by its savage attacks to the defenseless Kurdish Moslem inhabitants of the villages in our country.

By illegitimate interferences in the events of Sanandaj, Naqdeh and Khuzestan, the Iraqi Ba'th Party has shown its mercenary face that had been covered with a mask of patriotism and nationalism. It proved to all that how in the most sensitive times, it follows foreign colonialist and imperialist policies.

The treacheries of the Iraqi Ba'th regime to the Moslem Arabs, the Palestinian revolution, Iran's Islamic revolution are no longer a secret, nor are its inhumane policies towards Imam Khomeyni as well as its friendly and sincere cooperations with the Shah and SAVAK.

After the victory of Iran's Islamic revolution, the internal condition of Iraq has reached an explosive point and it will not take long for the hated Ba'th regime to fall.

By air attacks to the villages of Iran, dispatching arms, raising disturbances, direct participation of the Ba'th agents in making revolts in Iran, Iraq wants to perform its antirevolutionary role with one hand and draw the public attention away from its internal condition on the other.

However, the Moslem nations of Iran and Iraq will not be deceived by such dirty plans and they will stop the plots with their awareness and political growth.

The Islamic Organization has briefly published the black report card of the Ba'th Party in order to introduce the Iraqi Ba'th regime to the Moslem people of Iran, so that the faces of mercenaries of colonialism and the regimes that are still supporting the shah will be identified.

1342-1963

1. Participation in the military coup against Abdol Karim Qasim was planned by Western Intelligence organizations in order that a better mercenary would rule over Iraq.

2. The armed forces of Ba'th performed a series of wild massacres in all cities of Iraq under the name of "National Guards (Al Hirs Al Qomi) and made aggression to the freedom of the Iraqi Moslem people. They also raped the Moslem women.

1347-1968

3. The mercenary Ba'th regime staged a military coup in May with which the era of suffocation and the dark night started for the Moslem people of Iraq.

1348-1969

4. The Ba'th regime arrested 41 national, religious and political personalities and accused them of espionage. Forty-eight hours later they were condemned to death and executed by summary courts.

5. The Ba'th regime accused Hojatol Islam Sayyed Mehdi Hakim, son of the religious source of imitation, Ayatollah Sayyed Mohsen Hakim, and Sayyed Hasan Shirazi, son of Ayatollah Sayyed Mohsen Hakim, of espionage. Consequently, Sayyed Mehdi Hakim fled from Iraq and Sayyed Hasan Shirazi was arrested and was severely tortured.

6. The Ba'th regime issued a death sentence for Hajatol Islam Sayyed Mehdi Hakim, in his absence.

7. The Ba'thi party accused the source of imitation, Ayatollah Sayyed Mohsen Hakim of espionage and put him under severe psychological pressures and surrounded his residence with military forces. With this action, they damaged his reputation.

1349-1970

8. The Iraqi regime threw out more than seventy thousand Iranian Shiites residing in Iraq and confiscated all of their wealth and properties.

9. More than 40 religious and political personalities who were against the Iranian regime were expelled from Iraq. As soon as they stepped into the Iranian territory, they were arrested by SAVAK.

10. Five of the Iranian mujaheds (fighters of the holy war) were turned over to the Iranian SAVAK.

11. After severe differences which occurred in the leadership cadre of the Iraqi Ba'th regime, the mercenaries of the regime killed (Hordan Tikriti) in Kuwait. He had been the former Iraqi minister of Defense.

1350-1971

12. The antirevolutionary court of the Iraqi Ba'th regime issued the death sentence in the absence of the source of imitation, Ayatollah Sayyed Mohammad Shirazi and nine other personalities who were clergy and revolutionaries.

1352-1973

13. The Ba'th Party cancelled the 11th of Azar agreement with the Kurds (2 December) and practically overlooked all of its contents.

14. The Ba'th Party occupied the cities whose inhabitants were Kurds and bombarded the Kurdish villages and killed them by the hundreds.

1353-1974

15. Five hundred families that lived around the presidential palace were left homeless, because Saddam, the mercenary, wanted to build his palace there and be safe from the Moslem nation.

16. More than thousand families were left homeless in district 52, for the construction of a city for the security organization.

17. The national pact (signed by the political groups) was cancelled, and its contents were disregarded.

18. Five religious mujahed personalities were executed: (1) Shaykh Aref Basri, (2) Sayyed 'Ezzeddin Al Qabani, (3) Sayyed Nuri Al Ta'meh, (4) Sayyed Husayn Jelukhan, and (5) Sayyed 'Imad Al Din Tabrizi.

19. Eleven Moslem mujaheds of Basrah were executed.

1354-1975

20. A peace treaty was concluded with the deposed shah overlooking all the so-called national slogans that he considered his policy.

21. Abdol Rahman Al Bazaz, the former prime minister of Iraq was killed under torture.

1355-1976

22. The people's demonstrations were suppressed in the rise of 20th of Safar (9 January) on the occasion of Arba'ayn (the death of Imam Husayn). In the demonstrations tens of people were killed and injured.

23. Forty personalities of the leaders of the rise of 20th of Safar (9 January) were executed. The regime confessed that eight persons were executed.

24. In the civil war of Lebanon, the Ba'thi mercenaries tried to kill Imam Musa Sadr. The plans were neutralized.

25. In the cold war between Iraq and Syria, 36 political personalities of Syria were assassinated.

26. One of the members of the Revolutionary Command Council of Algeria by the name of Abdol Karim 'Ashur was assassinated.

27. Sincere cooperations started with SAVAK in internal security issues, suppression of Islamic and revolutionary movements in the country and keeping track of Palestinian leaders in the world.

28. Sayyed Baqir Hakim, son of Ayatollah Sayyed Mohsen Hakim was sentenced to 10 years of prison and 10 of the religious leaders in Iraq were condemned.

1356-1977

29. Assassination of three of the Palestinian leaders: (1) Sa'id Hamami in London, (2) Ali Yasin in Kuwait, and (3) 'Izzaddin Qalaq in Paris.

30. Killing Saleh Mehdi' Amash due to wide differences in the leadership cadre of the party.

31. Assassination of 'Abdol Razaq Nayef, the first prime minister of the Ba'th regime, in London.

1357-1978

32. Active participation in the assassination of Hojatol Islam, Sayyed Mostafa Khomeyni in Najaf.

33. Dirty attempts were made to assassinate Iraqi Kurdish personalities in order to neutralize their struggles.

34. Dirty attempts were made to assassinate the representative of Palestine Liberation Organization in Sudan.

35. A death verdict for Imam Khomeyni was secretly issued, planning his assassination and later attributing it to foreign intelligence organizations.

36. Active participation in the conspiracy of Imam Musa Sadr's hiding. The aim was to continue Zionist plots in the region especially in Southern Lebanon.

37. Active participation with Iran's SAVAK in the plot of setting fire to Rex theatre in Abadan resulted in 700 victims, in order to damage the Islamic revolutionary movement. A person (called 'ABDOL Reza 'Ashur) was named.

38. The party cooperated with the shah's regime and placed limitations on Imam Khomeyni in Najaf, later expelling him from Iraq.

1358-1979

39. Twelve ranking air force officers were executed after the victory of Iran's Islamic revolution.

40. In the files of the Israeli embassy in Tehran, it was discovered that 160 Iraqi agents cooperate with MOSAD.

41. Plots and civil war and disturbances in Sanandaj, Naqdeh were planned to benefit colonialism and imperialism.

42. The party interfered directly in raising bloody disturbances in Khuzestan, especially in Khorramshahr.

The People's Islamic Organization asks the Iranian Moslem nation and all political groups to know more about the Iraqi Ba'th regime and to support the risen Moslem nation of Iraq in order that its mock regime would fall as soon as possible.

9156

CSO: 4906

COOPERATION WITH TURKEY WILL CONTINUE

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 13 Jun 79 p 5

[Text] In a dinner reception given by Dr Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs, Gunduz Okchun, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey extended his thanks for the hospitality of the Iranian government and nation and expressed his pleasure in visiting the grand Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni and Ayatollah Shari'atmadari. The foreign minister of Turkey talked about the expansion of cultural, economic and political relations between the two countries. Emphasizing the necessity for social progress, he expressed hope that by increasing multidirectional cooperation, the two countries could help solve one another's problems and needs to attain their goals.

Honoring the fraternal relations between the two nations of Iran and Turkey, the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey wished that the two countries would achieve new progresses day by day.

Dr Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs, thanked the Turkish foreign minister and said: "Our revolution is an Islamic revolution. In other words, the revolution has helped us to start again to define philosophy and the purpose of mankind's existence, and to look at life with a new vision. We want to return to ourselves and set ourselves free from the ornaments that foreign systems have imposed on us. That is why we say Islamic, neither Eastern nor Western."

Dr Yazdi then referred to the religious activities of his friends and said: "Thirty years ago, when we established the Students' Islamic Society and were thinking of Islam's influence in making changes in the country, there were only 20 of us. Today, there are hundreds of thousands of people giving Islamic slogans in the streets." The foreign minister added: "At present, some of the Iranian ministers are the same persons who were active in the Students Islamic Society in those days."

Quoting from one of his friends, Dr Yazdi said that the borderline between the Islamic countries is a satanic line. He added: "We are not Turks or Iranians. We are Moslems and brothers. All Moslems are brothers. We should save ourselves from the disease of Westernization and we should return to

ourselves. We should solve the problems by self-awareness, awareness and soberness, and God's grace.

Dr Yazdi wished that the relations between the two countries of Iran and Turkey would expand at all levels and that the people of the two countries would become closer to one another more and more every day.

The minister of foreign affairs said that Iran was ready for any type of cooperation.

9156

CSO: 4906

FRANCE PREPARES TO DELIVER PATROL BOATS

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jun 79 p 32

[Article by Rene Moirand: "The First of Ten Missile Launching Patrol Boats Has Been Launched at Cherbourg"]

[Text] Cherbourg--The prototype of 10 rapid missile firing patrol boats order in mid-1976 by the Libyan navy, the gunboat "Beir-Grassa" was launched Thursday, 28 June, at Cherbourg by Constructions Mecaniques of Normandy. Mr Ashour Gargoum, ambassador from Libya, attended and emphasized the peaceful intentions of his country and also "its wish to equip itself with a purely defensive arsenal."

The Libyan model of the "Cherbourg patrol boats" is an intermediate version between the Combattante-II and Combattante-III type patrollers built by the shipyard for the use of several foreign navies. It is equipped with motors and missiles which are counted among the best performing that can be found today.

In the spring of 1977 the patrol boat was valued at some Fr 160 million, armament included. It will be delivered in 1978 and will displace 310 tons loaded, at a length of 49 meters. It is equipped with four West German motors of 4,500 MTU and a newly designed hull which should enable it to reach 40 knots sprinting speed (about 70 km per hour). Its armament includes a 76 mm compact Oto-Melara cannon, a 40 mm double turret, and four Otomat sea-to-sea missiles with a range of 160 km, built by the French company Matra in cooperation with the Italian firm Oto-Melara. The weapons systems will be tested at Lorient beginning early next year by Thomson-CSF, and the "basic training" of the crews and technicians responsible for operation and maintenance of the fleet will be entrusted to the training centers of the program participants.

Presently in the testing process on board the national navy escort vessel "le Basque", the Otomat missile has been adopted by the Italian navy, by Venezuela for its rapid patrol boats of English manufacture, and by Iraq and Egypt for some coastal batteries.

Two other countries have ordered rapid patrol boats from the Cherbourg shipyards since the L'yan contract was signed. Indonesia ordered 14 and Uruguay ordered 3 which will make a record for the shipyard of 17 units to be launched in 1980. The earlier orders had been those from Greece (4 Combattantes-III) and from Iran (12 Combattantes-II).

Nine Iranian patrol boats were delivered before Imam Khomeyni came to power, but the last three, launched in 1978 are still at Cherbourg where their acceptance trials (the appraisal of the goods by the client) have not been decided. Although the 5-year Iranian contract has not been completely honored by Tehran, the shipyard still hopes to accomplish its delivery. The Iranian authorities have not yet changed their decision, with the exception of the Harpoon sea-to-sea missiles built by the U.S. firm McDonnell-Douglas which do not appear to have been delivered according to Tehran's specifications.

9374

CSO: 4800

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS BUDGET CHANGES

Casablanca MAROC SOIR in French 3 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] The following is the text of the press conference held on 2 July 1979 by Minister of Finance Abdelkamel Reghai concerning the decree law to correct finances for the year 1979.

"Ladies and gentlemen:

As you know, the Finance, Planning and Regional Development Commission met at the request of the government of His Majesty the King, in accordance with Article 54 of the Constitution, which provides that 'the government may, in the intervals between the sessions and with the agreement of the commissions involved, issue decree laws which must be subjected for ratification in the course of the next ordinary session of the Chamber of Representatives,' and this enabled the government to submit a draft decree law correcting the 1979 finance law, which was approved by said commission and was published in the BULLETIN OFFICIEL dated 30 June 1979.

Before taking up the new measures of an economic and financial nature which the government plans to implement, either directly within the framework of the exercise of regulatory authority, or indirectly by virtue of the enabling authority granted it by the parliament, or finally, by means of the law, I would like first of all to set forth rapidly the reasons which led the government of His Majesty the King to adopt these measures, which have implications, naturally, both on the financial level and on the level of the basic balances in our economy.

The following among these reasons should be mentioned:

First of all, the inevitable costs of maintaining and safeguarding our territorial integrity.

The need to face up to the pressures exerted by outside factors on our economy, thus leading to increases in the prices of imported raw materials and food-stuffs, such as petroleum, sugar, dairy products, oils and cement, and by this very fact a greater expenditure of foreign exchange, as well as the supplementary compensation costs on the level of the state budget.

The constraints resulting from the protectionist measures adopted by the majority of the industrialized countries, the member countries of the EEC in particular, which have the effect of reducing export prospects for our farm and industrial products.

To these reasons it is also necessary to add the repercussion of the wage increase decided upon by the government for the public and private sectors following the talks undertaken in recent months with the professional groups involved.

On the other hand, the distribution of the rainfall in the course of the farm season justifies the expectation of a good grain harvest in 1979. The weather conditions experienced by Morocco last March and April were of such a nature as to lower our optimistic predictions on the matter because the harvest will be more or less average. To this factor must be added the decision adopted by the government of His Majesty the King to increase the price for the purchase of the main grains from the farmers. This decision has a double purpose: to allow the farmer to cope with the increases in the prices of goods and services necessary for their production and to encourage intensified efforts to increase national grain production.

The combination of these elements all together is likely to disturb the basic balances in our economy and create some obstacles to the firm desire of the government of His Majesty the King to put every effort to work to provide a new impetus to our economic policy.

You will not be unaware, ladies and gentlemen, that the factors I have just mentioned taken together and in particular the needs for the defense of our territory and the maintenance of a desirable level of economic and social development have obvious financial repercussions.

On the state budget level, these recent measures adopted by the government as well as the upsurge in foreign prices has had the effect of increasing the cost burden by 39 billion centimes where the wage increase is concerned and 75.5 billion in connection with compensation.

It is known moreover that the initial operating budget as it was approved by the Chamber of Representatives showed a surplus of only 40 billion centimes, meaning that our permanent resources play a role of less than six percent in the financing of the equipment budget.

Thus the state remains dependent on foreign aid, either from friendly and brotherly countries or through recourse to domestic or international financial markets.

Thus it became indispensable to take energetic steps without delay to correct these imbalances and achieve a healthy financial situation. In fact, the financial imbalances, if not dealt with speedily, are of a kind which can constitute a hindrance to the advance of our country in the political, economic, social and financial sectors.

The inspiration for the decree law approved by the commission is closely linked with these basic facts, which accurately reflect the reality in our economy. Thus there is no reason for surprise at the fact that the government of His Majesty the King has set itself two goals here which are seemingly hard to reconcile but in fact are entirely complementary, i.e., fundamental balancing of budget resources and expenditures and a relaunching of the economy.

I. Regular and Special Fiscal Measures

It should be made clear that the new regular and special fiscal resources will barely serve to offset the supplementary expenses of the compensation fund and the increase in wages, while in order to relaunch our economy, we must turn to existing credit and accompanying measures of an economic and social nature which will make it possible for this credit to be used in optimal and above all 'dynamizing' fashion.

It is in this context that I would like to explain to you the new regular and special fiscal measures, the effects of which will make themselves felt mainly on the purchasing power of the more affluent classes and to a lesser extent the middle classes.

Regular Fiscal Measures

The changes of a fiscal nature made are not solely designed to improve state income, but also to limit as much as possible the rise in prices resulting from them.

Taxes On Products and Services

The search for means of obtaining new public treasury resources could have led the state to increase indirect tax rates in uniform fashion, because of the large number of products and services involved, and the resultingly large income such a measure would have brought the treasury. The consideration of the impact of a fiscal measure of this sort on the purchasing power of taxpayers, whatever their situation and tax bracket, led us to reorient the tax rate toward services solely, because of the fact that its direct effect on the consumer level is limited. This orientation led to an increase of the tax rate on services currently in effect to 12 percent.

The definite desire of the government to spare the least affluent social strata any effects from this increase led us to exempt the transportation sector from the increase, since it represents a rather important part of the family budget for these classes. Thus the transportation sector will remain subject to the low current 4.17 percent rate.

I would like to stress here the fact that the increase in the rate for services affects the more affluent and middle social strata which can afford the consumption of certain services and thus can tolerate this adjustment of the rate without too much difficulty.

Where the tourist sector is concerned, the increase is limited to 7.5 percent, and this is designed to avoid penalizing this priority sector of our economy. Its implementation has been delayed until 1 October 1979 in order not to upset the development of the summer tourist season.

According to the calculations made, the price increase which will result from the proposed increases in the TPS [Tax on Products and Services] will be limited to 0.5 percent per year, which is truly minor.

Special Tax On Imports

This tax is imposed on the value of almost all products abroad. If it is true that its impact on the price level subjects it to criticism, the positive role on the encouragement of production and consumption of domestic products makes of it an effective tool available to the public authorities in the search for ways of establishing a correct trade balance through the discouragement of imports. A number of countries, in order to achieve this goal, have established tax rates on the purchase of the foreign exchange necessary to pay for their imports. We do not want to have recourse to such Draconian and unnecessary measures, preferring to use financial means adapted to our situation which will allow the free play of private enterprise.

The increase in this rate from 12 to 15 percent will moreover not apply to certain heavily consumed products such as farm equipment, medicines, medical equipment, cement, and the materials essential to craft production such as tanning products.

It remains to be noted moreover that if we add to the above list the products already exempt from this tax, basically soft wheat, barley and fertilizers, the effect of the increase ordered will have only very limited effect on the purchasing power of the working classes.

Various Taxes

It is a question here of increasing stamp and tax duties affecting exports of ores, travel permits, airport duties, ship arrivals and hunting and fishing permits. Among these taxes, it should be noted that the duties on wines and alcohols will be doubled.

As you can see, the increases in these duties which have not been increased for a number of years pertain basically to the categories of operations carried out by social strata whose income can tolerate the present changes without major difficulty.

Such, ladies and gentlemen, are the regular and special fiscal measures determined by the government of His Majesty the King with a view to facing up to the financial situation the country is experiencing. These measures as a whole will bring the state supplementary income of about 430 million dirhams.

Measures Pertaining to Certain Subsidized Products

The increases ordered pertain to petroleum products and do not affect the percentage of increase in oil prices seen on the international market. It should be noted moreover that butane gas is not subject to this increase.

Thus no increase in prices has been proposed for the products heavily consumed such as milk, edible oil and sugar. The same is the case for flour, despite the government decision to increase grain prices.

As a result, whenever a citizen purchases one of the following subsidized products, the Moroccan state pays:

- 0.57 dirhams for a kilogram of sugar;
- 1.70 dirhams for a liter of edible oil;
- 73 dirhams for a quintal of flour; and
- 350 dirhams for a ton of fertilizer, on an average.

Thus, and despite the recently determined price increases where petroleum products are concerned, the state will bear a supplementary subsidy cost currently estimated at more than 400 million dirhams. This sizeable sum represents an important supplement for public resources in order to cover expenditures with a view to alleviating household consumption costs.

It would have been desirable to allocate such resources for the consolidation of the state activities in the investment realm. A solution to this abnormal subsidy situation, basically through effective action in domestic production of the above mentioned products, should thus be found.

National Solidarity Tax

Ladies and gentlemen:

The third orientation of the measures planned involves recourse to the development of a national solidarity tax in which the economic operators in the nation will be called upon to participate. This tax will be collected by means of a single special levy in 1979 in terms of a supplementary tax for income in excess of 100,000 dirhams. The rate of increase is 15 points for those subject to the tax on professional profits and wage and salary deductions, and only 10 points for those subject to the urban tax and the supplementary tax.

As can be seen, this tax will be borne basically by those with high income, i.e. companies and physical persons engaging in highly profitable activities. On the economic level, such a tax should not normally affect the investment

capacity of the individuals involved nor the financial structures of their enterprises. The goal sought is to reduce the consumption of these taxpayers to a level consistent with our development and the economic and financial situation of the country.

An objective observer analyzing our style of life can see that certain strata of society have a life style which is not consistent with our economic and financial situation. Thus we hope by means of this measure to make a moral correction in the consumption level and structure for these classes, which will not fail to have a beneficial effect on public savings, investment, employment and equilibrium in our trade balance.

The income expected from this measure is estimated at 250 million dirhams, a modest sum in relation to the tax capacity of the juridical and natural persons involved.

17. Relaunching the Economy

Ladies and gentlemen:

The second major aspect of this explanation involves telling you of the measures which the government of His Majesty the King has decided to adopt in order to effect the economic and social relaunching which will ensure a rate of development consistent with our aspirations.

This policy is based on the following guidelines:

1. Defense of the purchasing power of the least favored social strata.
2. Achievement of small and average public investments which will not only create jobs but will also have a social, economic and cultural impact on our regions as a whole, and the development of foreign financing for other major projects.
3. Dynamizing private investments by simplifying the administrative and related procedures as much as possible and developing encouraging and effective participation by the national banking system in the financing of small and average investments.

With a view to giving this relaunching policy an operational and immediate effect, the government proposes to adopt suitable measures of a social and economic nature.

1. Where social measures are concerned, the government of His Majesty the King plans to submit a draft cooperation charter to the Chamber of Representatives, which can serve as an essential tool to the establishment of production and consumer cooperatives.

These units will participate in improving the social and economic situation of their members and will enable them, thanks to a common effort, to lower the cost price of certain products and services, as well as seeking improvement in the quality of the products.

This charter provides for a tax exemption which will serve as an incentive for the establishment of new cooperatives and their expansion.

Moreover, the government of His Majesty the King will see to the strict and constant control of prices on heavily consumed products. In this connection the government of His Majesty the King has decided to put to use a new method of price control: this new procedure will be implemented in the weeks to come.

But as of the present, the public authorities have decided to exert strict and constant control over 10 to 12 products which account for 60 to 65 percent of family budgets. The government is persuaded that this method, based on 10 or 12 products of first necessity, will be more effective than overall control of the goods placed on sale as a whole.

It will guarantee regular and adequate supply of the market where these products are concerned, in order to avoid any shortage which might give rise to speculation and price increases.

Within this context, a coordination department under the ministry of interior will be established in order to oversee strictly the implementation of the measures pertaining to price control and supply of heavily consumed products.

In addition, the government plans the construction of housing for small and average government employees. It also plans to allocate the CIH and the People's Bank credit for the building of low-cost housing, both in the rural sector and in the cities.

To this end, the CIH has been instructed to orient its financing toward projects of a social nature.

Well aware of the portion of family budgets allocated to rents, the government of His Majesty the King will welcome any suggestion, in connection with the parliamentary discussion of the draft law, pertaining to rents and designed to adapt them to the potential of the least favored strata of the population.

The development of this kind of a legal tool will be the best means of safeguarding the purchasing power of all wage earners and thereby, the common interests of the owners and the tenants, and thus to prevent any speculation.

These, ladies and gentlemen, are some of the measures of a social nature which the government of His Majesty the King plans to implement.

On the economic level, I would like to inform you that the steps taken by the government with a view to relaunching the economy do not rely at all on new financial resources, but rather on transfers of existing credits and their optimal use.

Similarly, I would like to take this occasion to state that the government will spare no effort to ensure maximal benefit from investment expenditures. It will use every means to strengthen the austerity measures on the level of state operational expenditures and their breakdown, which measures have already had beneficial effect on our economy.

Among these supplementary measures, moreover, we might mention:

1. An effort to establish equilibrium in the trade balance by limiting imports of consumer products to a strict minimum, and encouraging the import of equipment goods to the maximum. Along this same line of thinking, the government will wage a battle against the phenomenon of sale of prohibited products noted during the past year and the beginning of this year, such as mineral water and certain luxury products which no longer have any place on our markets.

In this connection the government will, through the intermediary of an ad hoc commission, submit a draft law prohibiting the sale of these products, particularly since a rather long period has passed since they were prohibited in June 1978.

Other accompanying measures are also planned, such as:

- overall contractual reduction of 10 percent on our imports as a whole;
- development of an economy plan for energy, in which sector the invoices pertaining to oil increased from 130 billion centimes in 1978 to more than 250 billion in 1979; and
- a more adamant struggle against smuggling and finally, increased use of craft products in building and furnishing of hotels and administrative premises.

2. In addition, with a view to the dynamizing of small and average business, a simplification of administrative procedures in connection with the allocation of credit will be effected, and it is also planned to incorporate them within the framework of the regionalization policy in order to promote the economic development of the neglected regions.

3. Along the same line of thinking, the activity of the ERAC will be re-launched, which will enable them to provide their beneficiaries with 15,000 housing units in the months to come. To this end, the establishments will be strengthened both on the personnel and financial levels through the intervention of state bodies having gained substantial experience in this realm and by the allocation of savings resources for their development.

In another connection, and in order to correct the low level of national savings and the inadequacy of the number of financing institutions in this sector, the government plans to draft a real estate investment code designed to encourage real estate advancement and construction in our country to the maximum.

These concerns derive in fact from the desire of the government to develop economic activity and to encourage the creation of new jobs, while limiting the exodus of foreign exchange.

4. In order to offset the shortage of land suitable for industry, solutions will also be sought with a view to allowing the completion of existing projects through the creation of industrial zones in various regions of the country.

5. Where the rural infrastructure is concerned, the public authorities will spare no effort to make possible the building of tertiary roads and tracks to strengthen the internal road network essential to the farm development of our country. To this end, local collectives will have the necessary equipment made available to them so that they can undertake this work, relying on local manpower. The financing of this operation will be effected by means of a transfer of a part of the budgetary credit reserved for roads.

To supplement this budgetary financing allocated for the construction and maximal development of tertiary roads, the government of His Majesty the King will take the steps necessary with a view to establishing a special tax to be borne by the beneficiaries of the road improvements. The product of this tax will be entirely allocated to the budgets of the local collectives which will engage in the establishment and development of tertiary roads.

6. Where farm development is concerned, the government will also allocate, from the existing resources, credit to be devoted to the implementation of small agricultural projects, in particular in the realm of stone clearing, reafforestation, small and average water projects and livestock breeding.

Ladies and gentlemen:

As you can see, the economic, social and financial measures which the government of His Majesty the King intends to undertake as a whole are designed to achieve four main goals, the results of which we hope to begin to see by the end of the year. These goals are:

- protection of the purchasing power of the least favored strata of the population;
- respect for the basic balances essential to the advance of a healthy economy and necessary to maintain the leading image our country enjoys abroad;
- the development of fiscal measures suited to the means of our taxpayers and designed to guarantee greater social equity; and
- finally, the relaunching of our economic and social policy through incentives for investments making heavy use of manpower, which will contribute to the struggle against unemployment and will improve the income of the least favored strata of the population."

TEXT OF DECREE LAW CORRECTING 1979 FINANCE LAW

Rabat BULLETIN OFFICIEL in French No 1478A, 30 Jun 79 pp 446-449

[Text] General Texts

Decree Law Correcting 1979 Finance Law No 2-79-335 Dated 4 Chaabane 1399
(29 June 1979)

The prime minister,

on the basis of the Constitution, in particular its Article 54;

on the basis of Dahir No 1-72-260 dated 9 Chaabane 1392 (18 September 1972)
setting forth the organic law on finance;

on the basis of Dahir No 1-78-980 dated 29 Moharrem 1399 (30 December 1978)
promulgating the finance law for the year 1979, No 15-78;

after examination by the Council of Ministers meeting on 1 Chaabane 1399
(26 June 1979); and

after approval by the Commission on Finance, Planning and Regional Development,

decrees:

First Part--General Conditions for Financial Balance

Title I--Provisions Pertaining to Income

Authorized Taxes and Income

National Solidarity Tax

Article One

I. A national solidarity tax is established, on a special basis, to the benefit of the general state budget for the year 1979.

II. It will apply to income obtained:

- from the tax on professional earnings;
- from the tax deductions from public and private salaries, compensation and fees, wages, pensions and life annuities;
- from the urban tax, for rental income only;
- from the supplementary tax on the total income of natural persons;
- including income exempted from taxes temporarily, in whole or in part.

III. It will be collected from natural or juridical persons liable for the taxes listed in paragraph II. above, for that portion exceeding the 100,000 dirhams of the taxable base, as defined in paragraph IV. below.

IV. The taxable base for the national solidarity tax will be equal to the base used for the calculation of each of the taxes listed in paragraph II.

However, for the income subject to the professional earnings tax, the deduction for which Article 11 of Dahir No 1-59-430 dated 1 Rejeb 1379 (31 December 1959), regulating the tax on professional earnings, provides, will not be taken into account.

If the taxable base thus defined involves a period of less or more than 12 months the tax will be calculated on a 12 month basis and the sum due then adjusted to the period in question.

V. The rates of the national solidarity tax will apply to the portion in excess of the 100,000 dirhams of the taxable base, as defined in paragraph IV above.

These rates are established at:

- 15 percent for income derived from the tax on professional earnings and tax deductions from public and private salaries, compensation and fees, wages, pensions and life annuities; and
- 10 percent for rental income derived from the urban tax and income subject to the supplementary tax on the total income of natural persons.

VI. Income is not subject to the national solidarity tax, if derived from:

- Habous assets, except for assets constituting family Habous;
- public establishments; and
- enterprises in which the direct participation of the state or local collectives equals at least 75 percent of the company capital.

VII. The national solidarity tax pertains to income taxable for the year 1979. However, for persons liable for deductions from public and private salaries, compensation and fees, wages, pensions and life annuities, the national solidarity tax will only apply as of 1 July 1979.

VIII. The national solidarity tax on income subject to the tax on professional earnings, the urban tax and tax deductions from public and private salaries, compensations and fees, wage, pensions and life annuities will be collected as a part of the specific taxes listed for the application of the deduction for which paragraph IV of Article Two of the 1972 Finance Law, No 22-71, dated 13 Kaada 1391 (31 December 1971) establishing the supplementary tax on total income of natural persons.

IX. The national solidarity tax will be collected on the basis of the registry list and under the conditions established in Articles Five and Six of the dahir dated 20 Joumada I 1352 (21 August 1935) regulating procedures with regard to direct and assimilated taxes and products and income belonging to the state and other claims collected by the treasury agents.

X. The fiscal domicile of the taxpayer is that established for the collection of each of the taxes listed in paragraph II above.

XI. Appeals will be sent to the head of the urban tax service in the two months following the collection based on the register lists.

Investigations will be made and rulings issued on them in accordance with the regulations set forth in the dahir dated 24 Rebia II 1343 (22 November 1924) on the collection of state claims.

XII. Total or partial omissions as well as errors, whatever their cause, noted in the establishment of the taxable base or calculation of that tax can be corrected up until the end of the third year following that for which the national solidarity tax is due.

XIII. For the calculation of the national solidarity tax, any correction made to the bases established for the calculation of the taxes listed in paragraph II above will be taken into account.

Tax on Products and Services

Article Two

Articles 1, 7b, 10, 10b, 12 and 77 of Dirhi No 1-61-444 dated 22 Rejeb 1381 (30 December 1961) substituting a tax on products and services for the tax on transactions, as amended and supplemented, are further amended and supplemented as follows:

"Article One. On the transactions defined in Articles 4 to 12 inclusive below:

- 1.....
2. A cumulative tax is established on services at the normal rate of 12 percent.

However, this rate will be reduced either to 7.50 percent for the operations described in Articles 10b, 2 and 11, in paragraph 1, or 4.17 percent for the operations described in Article 10b, paragraph 3, or to 4 percent for the operations described in Article 11, paragraph 2. The rate will be 15 percent where the operations described in Article 12 paragraph 2, are concerned.

Article 7b. The products tax will be applicable:

1. At the rate of 12 percent, to the products specified below:

-
- grains and fruits for planting;
- farm tractors (No 87-01 of the customs nomenclature);

2.

(No amendment to the following text.)

Article 10. Except as provided by Article 7 (paragraphs 1 and 4), 10b (paragraphs 2 and 3) and 12, paragraph 2, the following operations are subject to the tax on services:

(No amendment to the following text.)

.....

Article 10b. The tax on services will be imposed:

1. At the rate of 12 percent.....

(No amendment to the following text.)

.....
2. At the rate of 7.50 percent on sales of foodstuffs or beverages to be consumed on the premises and operations involving providing lodging at hotels for travelers, restaurants operated in hotels for travelers and real estate complexes for tourist purposes.

3. 3. At the rate of 4.17 percent, for operations involving the transport of travelers and goods.

Article 12. The tax on services will be imposed:

1. At the rate of 12 percent on gross income derived from tickets to moving picture film theaters.

.....
(No amendment to the following text.)

Article 77. The generating source of the tax will be, on import, customs duties on goods.

The rate of tax is set at 15 percent ad valorem.

However, this rate is reduced either to 12 percent for the products listed in Article 7b, paragraph 1, as well as for live animals and raw materials for tanning (customs nomenclature No 13-01-41 to 99 inclusive), or to 9 percent, or to 8 percent, or to 6.38 percent, for the products for which Article 8 provides. It is increased to 30 percent for the products for which Article 9 provides.

The value to be used for the application of the tax.....

(No amendment to the following text.)"

Article Three

Dahir No 1-61-444 dated 22 Rejeb 1381 (30 December 1961) quoted above is supplemented by Article 87b, as follows:

"Article 87b. Provisionally and by exception to the provisions of Article 15, the sums collected by those liable after 1 July 1979 and in payment of services rendered entirely before that date are subject to the rate in effect as of the date of the execution of these services.

When, as of 1 July 1979, those liable are bound by contracts calling for the execution of services distributed over successive periods, those operations carried out respectively before and after that date will be regarded as

separate matters, subject as the case requires to the rate in effect as of 30 June 1979 or those applicable after 1 July 1979.

Debtors to which the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs apply and for whom the source of the tax is a deposit must file a nominative list of debtor clients as of 30 June 1979 with the tax collector designated at the office of the subdivision where the tax base is established, indicating for each one the total sums due on the transactions subject to the different tax rates on services, paying the corresponding tax at the same time."

Article Four

The provisions of Article 2 are applicable as of 1 July 1979.

However, the provisions pertaining to the application of the tax on services at the rate of 7.50 percent to the operations described in Article 10b, paragraph 2, of Dahir No 1-61-44 dated 22 Rejab 1381 (30 December 1961) mentioned above will take effect as of 1 October 1979.

Registry Fee and Stamp Tax

Article Five

The provisions of Article 8 (Sections IV, XII, XIV, and XV) of the stamp code, as amended or supplemented are further amended and supplemented as follows:

"Title One

.....

Chapter III--Special Stamp

Article 8. The following are subject to the special stamp duties in the amounts given:

.....

Section IV. Passports, Travel Permits and Special Passes

Passports which are valid for five years and each of their extensions are subject to a stamp tax of 150 dirhams.

Travel permits issued to refugees and stateless persons are subject to a tax of five dirhams; this tax is reduced to 2.50 dirhams where partial exemption is granted.

Passports entitled 'special passes' for pilgrims to the Moslem holy places are subject to a stamp tax of 60 dirhams.

Proof of payment of fees will be the affixing of adhesive stamps of the single series to the documents, on passports, travel permits and special passes, at the time of their issuance.

.....

Section XII. -- Automotive Transportation

The stamp duties required in the realm of traffic and drivers' regulations are established as follows:

.....

(No amendment to the following text.)

B. Duties which must be paid in accordance with Articles 28 and 33 of the above mentioned decree dated 8 Joumada I 1371 (24 January 1953):

1. Application for acknowledgement of registration of a motor vehicle (gray card):

a. for automobiles:

- registration of new vehicles:

- a tax of 50 dirhams per treasury rated horsepower, with a minimum of 200 dirhams to be collected.

- change:

- vehicles less than five years of age, a tax of 30 dirhams per treasury rated horsepower, with a minimum of 100 dirhams to be collected;

- vehicles more than five years old, a tax of 20 dirhams per treasury rated horsepower, with a minimum of 100 dirhams to be collected.

The age of the vehicle is calculated from the date of its first registration.

A fixed tax of 40 dirhams.....

(No amendment to the following text.)

.....

C. Special fees the payment of which is required by the decree dated 29 Joumada II 1372 (16 March 1953) establishing the special rules for the registration of automotive vehicles in the WW and W 18 series:

1. In the WW series, for:

- a. Application for acknowledgment of provisional registration...50 dirhams
- b. Supplementary fee, for acknowledgment of registration of a vehicle after the expiration of the period of validity of the provisional acknowledgment.....100 dirhams

2. In the W 18 series, for:

- Application for the W 18 card.....300 dirhams

It is specified that this card is only valid for the year in progress, and as a result the fee is due on each renewal.

D. Fees required by the provisions of Article 5 of the Dahir dated 3 Joumada I 1372 (19 January 1953):

1. Application for certificate of capacity, by category, for the operation of automobiles or the extension, by category, of said certificates, when the extension follows the issuance of the certificate of capacity valid for the operation of vehicles the total weight of which, loaded, does not exceed 3,500 kilograms.....200 dirhams

2. Application for certificate of capacity valid for the operation for the operation of motorcycles (Model M).....100 dirhams

3. Application for certificate of capacity valid for the operation of motorcycles or motor bicycles (Model J).....50 dirhams

4.....(No amendment to the following text.)

Section XIV.-- Hunting Permits

Hunting permits which will be valid for a year will be issued on stamped forms at a cost of 128 dirhams, with provision for the collection of a supplementary stamp tax of 22 dirhams designed to support the "hunting fund."

Section XV.--Permit to Own and Carry Weapons

A. 1. Permits to carry visible weapons valid for a year will be issued against a stamp fee of 150 dirhams.

2. Permits to carry concealed weapons will be issued under the same conditions against a stamp tax of 150 dirhams.

B. Permits to own weapons are subject to a stamp tax of 150 dirhams per year.

Renewal of these permits will require payment of the same fee.

Article Six

The provisions of Article Five are applicable as of 1 July 1979.

Annual Tax Applicable to Private Transportation of Goods

Article Seven

Article 4 of the royal decree promulgating law No 848-66 dated 10 Jumada I 1388 (5 August 1968) pertaining to the operation of vehicles for the private transport of goods is amended as follows:

Article 4. An annual tax of 20 dirhams per ton or fraction of a ton, based on the total weight of the vehicle or group of vehicles, loaded, as described on the gray card, will be paid by the holder of the operating permit to the office of the tax collector where he is domiciled at the time of the issuance or renewal of the permit, or the securing of a duplicate in the event of loss or destruction.

Article Eight

The provisions of Article Seven are applicable as of 1 July 1979.

Title II--Provisions Pertaining to the Balance of Income and Expenditures

Article Nine

The general balance of income and expenditures for 1979 is established as follows (in dirhams):

Category	Income	Expenditure Ceiling
<hr/>		
I. General State Budget		
Resources.....	20,232,836,910	---
Operational expenditures.....	---	11,424,190,409
Investment expenditures.....	---	8,735,874,668
Expenditures on the debt to be amortized and the floating debt..	---	2,200,000,000
General state budget total.....	20,232,836,910	22,360,065,077

Category	Income	Expenditure Ceiling
II. Appended Budgets		
Government Printing Office:		
Resources.....	4,531,500	---
Operational expenditures.....	---	4,171,500
Investment expenditures.....	---	360,000
Port of Casablanca:		
Resources.....	65,632,326	---
Operational expenditures.....	---	38,397,326
Investment expenditures.....	---	27,235,000
Ports:		
Resources.....	250,217,608	---
Operational expenditures.....	---	55,236,608
Investment expenditures.....	---	194,981,000
Ministry of State in Charge of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones:		
Resources.....	668,795,000	---
Operational expenditures.....	---	520,245,000
Investment expenditures.....	---	148,550,000
Moroccan Radio Broadcasting and Television:		
Resources.....	117,174,467	---
Operational expenditures.....	---	77,188,467
Investment expenditures.....	---	39,986,000
Total for appended budget.....	1,106,350,901	1,106,350,901
III. Special Treasury Accounts		
Special allocation accounts.....	567,127,000	538,127,000
Bank and commercial operations accounts.....	24,487,000	24,065,000
Accounts for settlement with foreign governments.....	Memoire	Memoire
Accounts for membership in international bodies.....	Memoire	45,858,451

Category	Income	Expenditure Ceiling
Monetary operations accounts.....	Memoire	Memoire
Investment accounts.....	950,000,000	950,000,000
Loan accounts.....	81,387,592	419,160,000
Advance accounts.....	60,173,737	87,500,000
Equipment expenditure accounts.....	1,758,643,000	1,753,000,000
Treasury special accounts total..	3,441,818,329	3,817,710,451
Grand Total	24,781,006,140	27,284,126,429
Excess of state expenditures over income.....	2,503,120,289	

Second Part--Departmental Resources and Special Provisions

Title I -- Provisions Applicable to the Year 1979

1. General State Budget

Article Ten

I. The total of the general state budget resource allocations for 1979 is increased by the sum of 668,505,823 dirhams distributed by chapter, article and line in accordance with Table A appended to this decree law.

II. The total of the general state budget resource allocations for 1979 is reduced by 5,994,177 dirhams, distributed by chapter and line in accordance with Table A appended to this decree law.

Article Eleven

I. The total supplementary credit established for 1979 for general state budget operational expenditures is established at 802 million dirhams.

II. These increases in credit are distributed by chapter and article in accordance with Table B appended to this decree law.

2.--Appended Budgets

Article Twelve

The total of the resources allocated to the appended budgets for 1979 is increased by the sum of 1,713,080 dirhams, distributed by appended budget and by chapter in accordance with Table A appended to this decree law.

Article Thirteen

I. The total of supplementary credit allocated to the ministries for 1979 for operational expenditures within the appended budgets is established at 7,707,257 dirhams, distributed by appended budget and by chapter in accordance with Table C appended to this decree law.

II. The total credit reductions made for 1979 in operational expenditures for the appended budgets is established at 5,994,177 dirhams, distributed in accordance with Table C appended to this decree law.

Title 2--Permanent Provisions

Interest Rebates on Loans Granted to Small Industry

Article Fourteen

An interest rebate of 3.20 points may be granted to the National Bank for Economic Development in order to offset the interest rate on loans granted by that institution to small industry through the Central People's Bank.

The state will cover the cost of this rebate.

Article Fifteen

The present decree law will be published in the BULLETIN OFFICIEL.

Rabat, 4 Chaabane 1399 (29 June 1979). Signed, Maati Bouabid.

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FICHE

DATE FILMED

16 August 1979

D.D.

